

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON MARCH 31.—We have Paris accounts to the 23d inst. The Emperor remained there.

THE CONGRESS CAPTURED.

The American ship Congress, Capt. Clark from Baltimore to London, has been captured under the Berlin and Milan Decrees and sent into Cherbourg. To hide his inquiry, and further to dupe the American President and People, notwithstanding her name, Bonaparte has designated her an *English vessel*, and he knows he has a thousand slaves in America who will swear the is so, merely because "*Napoleon our King*" wishes it. This capture is extremely valuable.

The late King of Sweden has been divorced from his wife, by the court of Switzerland, she with much grief acceded to his wish. Thus has he separated from a sister of the Emperor of Russia, to marry perhaps a sister of the Emperor of France, to be reformed to his throne by Bonaparte's soldiers. He was formerly one of Napoleon's most bitter enemies.

PILAU, MARCH 11.

"All is confusion here, in consequence of the arrival of accounts, that the French armies are marching against Russia. It is said that not less than 400,000 men are proceeding to that destination, viz. 200,000 French, 150,000 Austrians, and 50,000 of the Confederation. Thank God, none of them are expected to come this way."

LEIPZIG MARCH 12.

"All the Prussian troops have received orders to march to this neighborhood, to join the French armies, which are to be commanded by Marshal Ney. It is also said, that Austrian troops, to the number of from ninety thousand to one hundred thousand men, have received orders to unite with the French. For this last week there have been French troops continually passing through here, the heavy artillery has also passed through. This day it is said, that Murat is to join the army, and that he will command the French cavalry. It is also said, that the Austrians will be under the command of French Generals. The whole of the French force is estimated at about 300,000 men. In consequence of all these movements, provisions have got very dear."

ROSENWALD, MARCH 18.

"Sixty thousand French have passed Stettin; the Prussians have joined them; and in Königsberg there has been quarters ordered for them, as it appears they enter as friends and allies to his Prussian Majesty."

MELANCHOLY INDEED.

Letters from Porto Rico of the 17th ult. mention the arrival there of many distressed individuals, who have escaped from the late tremendous earthquake. They confirm the fate of Carracas and Lagunera; and add, that Guzman, New Barcelona, Porto Cabello, and Valencia, were mostly destroyed; and that the inland town of St. Philip, was entirely swallowed up.

Huzza for Canada!

AN ACT

To authorize a detachment of the Militia of the United States

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to require of the Executives of the several States and territories, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, to be appointed by the President of the United States, from the latest militia returns in the department of war; and, in cases where such returns have not been made, by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the detachment of militia aforesaid shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in the respective States and territories in the United States appointing the general officers among the respective States and territories, as he may deem proper, and the commissioned officers of the militia, when called into actual service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and emoluments as the officers of the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said detachment shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous; and during the time of their service the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall be entitled to the same pay and rations as is provided by law for the militia of the United States when called into actual service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized to call into actual service any part, or the whole of said detachment in all the exigencies provided by the constitution, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the said detachment shall be subjected to the penalties of the act entitled "an act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union,

suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for these purposes passed the twenty eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five," and if a part only of said detachment shall be called into actual service they shall be taken from such part thereof as the President of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of whipping as provided by several of the rules and articles of war, as now used and practiced, stoppage of pay, confinement and deprivation of part of the rations shall be substituted in such manner as hereafter provided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any non-commissioned officer or private belonging to the aforesaid detachment of militia who shall while in actual service be convicted before any court-martial of any offence which before the passing of this act might or could have subjected such person to be whipped shall for the first offence, be put under such stoppages of pay as such court-martial shall adjudge, not exceeding the one half one month's pay for any one offence; but such offender may moreover, at the discretion of such court-martial be confined under guard on allowance of half rations any length of time not exceeding ten days for any one offence, or may at the discretion of such court-martial be publicly drummed out of the army.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one million of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated towards defraying any expenses incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof and no longer.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

WM. H. CRAWFORD

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 12 1812. APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

By the Posts.

BOSTON, MAY 6.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

We have an auspicious sample of good news from the very important State of New-York. The votes in the city of New-York and vicinity have been received; and the *Disciples of WASHINGTON* have full cause to be grateful to Heaven. In New-York county, PETER A. JAY and PETER MESSIER, Esqrs. are elected members of Congress. Mr. JAY had 4816, and Mr. M. 4749 votes. The democrats ran two tickets, one denominated *Madisonian*, the other *Clintonian*. The highest *Madisonian* candidate had 3339, and the highest *Clintonian* 1006 votes. The average *Washington* majority over both being 458.

P. W. RATCLIFF and E. H. JONES, Esqrs. (federalists) are chosen Senators. In the city Mr. R. had 1884 votes, —Highest *Clintonian*, 337. For the first time these thirteen years the District will be represented in Senate by two *Washingtonians*. The votes in Queen's county were WASHINGTONIAN 793, CLINTONIAN 395, *Madisonian* 153.

Assemblymen. For New-York, Messrs. Sebring, Lorillard, Jones, jun. Rufel, Douglas, Cox, Hatfield, jun. Smith, Hoffman, Henderson and Carpenter, all federalists, are elected.—Highest federal vote 4872, lowest 4821.—Highest *Madisonian* 3427.—Highest *Clintonian*, 995.

In Queen's county, Messrs. Kiffam, Garman and Fleet, all federalists are elected.—Highest federal vote 1121. Highest democratic 715. The federal majority in this county has more than doubled this year.

ALBANY, MAY 3, 1812.
Glorious News!

"New-York is regenerated, and honest joy beams in the face of every friend of his country. Most astonishing changes have taken place. In WASHINGTON county, which last year gave a democratic majority of 7 or 800, the federal ticket has prevailed by upwards of 200. *Montgomery* was almost hopeless, but even there the Federalists have succeeded. Changes have been made in the following counties from democratic to federal, viz:—

	Federalists.	Demos.
Montgomery,	4 chosen	0
Washington,	5 do.	0
Otsego,	4 do.	0
Schenectady,	1 do.	1 chosen
Greene,	2 do.	0
Saratoga,	1 do.	3

"These changes—with the 44 federalists in the House last year—give 61 federalists out of 112, the whole number. But this, we expect is not all; and that you may safely calculate on a larger majority of true friends of their country."

The Democrats of the State of New-York are divided into two zealous parties, one the supporters of Madison, the other of Clinton "*Cesar has friends and Pompey has friends; but none are friends to Rome,*" may be applied to the Democrats.

The Southern Democratic Papers boast that the Senate of Massachusetts will not be Federal. But the measure by which it is kept democratic in spite of the majority in the State, is such as no real Republican can contemplate without indignation.

Berlin and Milan Decrees.—From the latest European accounts it appears the French senate have lately declared that the Berlin and Milan decrees are still in force. The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* a paper violently opposed to the English administration and of course very friendly to ours, after stating the fact as above, asks, what will the Americans say to this? We answer, whatever the American people may say, the government will say the decrees are repealed.

N. Y. E. Post.

Mr. Worthington, a democratic senator in congress, from Ohio, argues on the question of adjournment in a style in which, it is presumed, every federalist will concur. Mr. W. said: "that he looked upon human nature as he found it; and considering as regarded himself, that ten days at home would be of infinite service to his private concerns; taking it for granted that all gentlemen had the same business, he thought it a duty he owed to himself and others, as well as to his country, to vote for a recess. He believed much greater injury would result from sitting there than from a recess." Mr. Bradley, another democratic member, said: "that the nation knew that the government could not go to war without soldiers, and that sitting there would certainly not restore peace. While the war measures are going on (continued Mr. B.) could congress by staying there constantly add to the number of men or expedite the loan? If the enemy were to invade us without any government at all, they would be promptly resisted. If we begin war before we have an army, it will bring the nation to the last state of degradation, not to consider all the sufferings & losses which would in such a case be sustained." Mr. B. had before said, it will be observed, that congress could not, by staying there, add to the number of men. These are unanswerable arguments for an adjournment, and they almost go to prove that we should do better without any democratic congress at all; for Mr. B. says, that if the enemy were to invade us without any government they would be promptly resisted.

We admire the tone of the following paragraph in the New York Evening Post. This is the only language that can save our country. We are confident it is the sentiment of a large majority of the People of Massachusetts. Some to be sure, would say "we ought to submit quietly to ruin" but such is not the popular feeling. Mr. Clay and his Western brethren may make light of our cities being laid in ashes followed by a flight to Kentucky and Ohio, but we shall take the liberty to think for ourselves, as well as to feel for ourselves, to deliberate for ourselves. We tell them plainly WE WILL NOT GO TO WAR; we will not abandon our cities; we will not take flight to the westward. And now, LET THEM TRY THEIR POWER OVER US AS SOON AS THEY PLEASE.

The sum of three hundred thousand dollars has been voted by congress for preparing our navy for a war attitude. Just six times as much as was given to the wretch, whom Gov. Gerry, in his letter to Mr. Madison, styled a "*Gentleman*,"—namely, John Henry. Again, five hundred thousand dollars have been voted for maritime defence. Just ten times as much as was gratuitously bestowed upon the aforesaid culprit. If this (to use the language of Senator Giles) be not "*little miserable policy*," if it be not "*trifling with the character and interests of the nation*," if it be not the finishing step in "*the art of sinking*," in the name of Common sense, what can be!—*Conn. Courant*.

The National Intelligencer thinks it cruelly ungrateful in the people not to support the administration, which has put at hazard its dearest popularity by laying two embargoes; effectually destroying the commerce of the nation;

and then loading the people with oppressive taxes. According to this mode of reasoning, were our rulers to go further in risking their precious popularity by selling the country to Napoleon for their own individual profit, or overrunning it with a military force, at the expense of the people themselves, their claims to public confidence would be still further strengthened.

U. S. Gaz.

Mr. Madison is said to have complained to Members of Congress that he had taken more than his due share of responsibility—but hereafter he would only bear his proportion. This appears to be finding fault with Congress. But who asked him to assume the responsibility he did as to the French Decrees. The law only required the proclamation after the establishment of the fact. If he had previously blundered in negotiation, he should have been more careful in the same point in another.

The HON WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, in consequence of the death of General CLINTON, exercises the duties, and will receive the salary, of Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

The enrolled Militia of the State of New York, by actual returns, are found to exceed One Hundred and Thirty Thousand men. They compose 40 brigades. The infantry form 159 regiments; The cavalry nine regiments in 3 brigades. We have no accounts of the proportion of artillery.

Portland,

Monday, May 11, 1812.

Late from England.

The accounts direct from England are to April the 3d. There is every reason to believe that war will speedily commence between France and Russia, unless the Emperor Alexander averts it by a submission to Bonaparte and adoption of his Continental system. A powerful Russian army is collecting on the frontiers of Poland, which the Emperor is to command in person, assisted by his most distinguished Generals.

Bonaparte is also sending an immense force to the North and will undoubtedly in the course of the coming summer, make every effort in his power to crush Russia; if he can effect this, England will remain the only nation to oppose his march to Universal Empire.

The English papers state that the French Squadron from L'Orient was still at sea, and had made several captures.

The war in Spain is prosecuted with increased vigour by the patriots.

The Gallician Junta have voted to augment its army to 60,000 men.

Great numbers of the French desert to the Spaniards.

The mention made in the southern papers of the arrival of the *Horner*, is contradicted, it was the frigate John Adams, which anchored in Hampton Roads, from a cruise in protection of the Embargo.

Should a treaty with France be adopted, it will probably be such a one, as will prove as destructive to American Liberty and Independence as the Tarapin System has to trade and commerce.

War or no war? that's the question.

We find that we differ in opinion, as to the question of war, from that of many of our friends. We place little confidence in the declarations of those who now manage our public concerns. They have threatened much, blustered and promised much, performed nothing which looks like a serious resolution to engage in open and manly war.

The War Department is put upon crutches, as Duane says it will be, when the two additional secretaries are appointed, it is possible there may be a little more writing done but we much doubt whether it will produce any fighting. It is true a great number of men have been appointed to be officers in the new army "who never set a squadron in the field nor the division of a battle know more than a spinster;" but where are the soldiers who are to compose the ranks, the men who are to bear the heat and burden of the day? Are they enlisted? But it is said if the embargo is continued, there will be so many men out of employment, that there will be enough, who will be glad to enter the army. It thus alludes to the women and those who are employed in the appendages of commerce, it is for them to say whether they would consider it a privilege to relinquish the merchant's service, in which they obtain 18 or 20 dollars per month, or their trades, in which they earn from 1 to 2 dollars a day, and go a soldiering for five dollars per month, and be fed on No. 3 beef. Where is the naval force which is to protect the Commerce of the United States, unless it is the intention, totally to annihilate it? Not even the potent gun-boats are put in requisition as yet, they lie securely beaded in the mud in Clay Cove. No exertions are making to fortify and secure our harbours and seaports from assault and destruction by the British Navy, in case of hostilities. For Congress to declare war in the present situation of the country, would be as great an act of madness and folly, as it would for a person to set his house in flames and then order an infant to extinguish the fire.

Our greatest danger arises from a different source. The policy pursued, (or that may be) will hazard a declaration of war against the United States, or the adoption of such measures as will be equally injurious.

TOWN OF PORTLAND,

This day week a large number of our neighbouring towns, immortalized their names, by facing to the right about, and marching, not to Canada with the pigeon flutterer but to town

meeting and voting for the Washington ticket; and will not the capital of Maine do likewise?—Do you require any further excitement, than the numerous evils which the present Administration have brought upon us?—Can you hesitate whether you will check or strengthen the war spirit at Washington?—The War Hawks will be encouraged or discouraged by the votes which you this day give for your Representatives.

New York have taken a decided stand, and voted against a war, and the restrictions on Commerce, by choosing Washingtonians for their state officers—Pennsylvania are now adopting the same resolutions—a word to the wife is sufficient.

Mr. Harper, a member of Congress from N. Hampshire, has written home, that he shall vote for war, unless he is otherwise instructed by his constituents.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTION, IN MAINE.

	Federalist.	Demos.	g.
New-Glacester,	2	0	0
Freeport,	2	0	0
Cape Elizabeth,	1	0	0
Arundel,	2	0	0
Pownal,	1	0	0
Brunswick,	2	0	0
Lisbon,	1	0	0
Topsham,	1	0	0
Alna,	1	0	0
Biddeford,	1	0	0
Standish,	0	0	1
Buxton,	0	0	1
Hollis,	0	0	1
Limerick,	1	0	0
Alfred,	0	0	1
Warren,	1	0	0
Belfast,	1	0	0
Winthrop,	1	0	0
Fairfield,	0	0	1
Harlem,	1	0	0
Fairfax,	1	0	0
Sidney,	1	0	0
Union,	1	0	0
Lebanon,	0	0	1
Paris,	0	0	1
Bristol,	0	0	0
	25	00	7 10

Making a net federal gain in the above towns of 28.

In the towns heard from in Massachusetts proper, where changes have taken place, there is a net federal gain of 15 making the total federal gain 43.

We congratulate the town of Cape Elizabeth, on the event of their late election—they have done themselves honor: and the federal gentlemen who have exerted themselves in the diffusion of correct ideas, are entitled to gratitude and praise.

At a meeting of the FEDERAL REPUBLICANS of this town, held at Washington Mechanic Hall, on Saturday evening, it was voted to support the following gentlemen as candidates for Representatives to the next General Court—viz

GEORGE BRADBURY,
JOS. H. INGRAHAM,
ISAAC ADAMS,
ENOCH PREBLE,
RICHARD HUNNEWELL,
WILLIAM CRAWTREE,
JAMES NEAL.

Federalists, come to the Polls. Unite and be active, and success will inevitably crown your exertions.

CAUTION.

MR. S. IRLEY,
It would be well to caution a certain personage of aristocratical manners, a dear lover of the people, and high in office, to forbear on this day: attempting to deter by threats of prosecution or otherwise, any person, having equal rights with himself, (although not so rich, but of good moral character) from giving his vote for the persons of his choice, after he shall decline exchanging votes with him.

New England exertion is doing wonders! And the great State of New York is adding strength to the cause of Peace and Commerce.—Congress, while lying on her ears to see the event of our northern elections, so as to calculate what measures will be most popular, and of course best for them to pursue; are doing more good than they have done in any part of the session.—They are giving time for public opinion to burst upon them and shew them the folly and danger of their crooked measures.

New-York has elected a majority of Washingtonians in their house of assembly and are changing their Senate—the state is alive and all parties in the principal towns are openly condemning the wild policy of Mr. Madison—and cursing the Embargo, non-importation, war and all the family of democratic restrictions.

The Elections of Representatives in this Commonwealth are thus far highly auspicious—and promise a handsome majority in the house.—And we have reason to look forward with joy and consolation to the beginning of our new political year, and behold the Patriot Strong in the chair of State surrounded by a Council of worthies, and attended by one branch of our Legislature whose measures will be calm dignified and impartial.

In New-Hampshire, both parties in Portsmouth have chosen a committee to wait on their members of Congress (who have returned,) and beseech